REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

These Remarks are responsive to the Office Action mailed August 11, 2008 ("Office Action"). Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the rejections of claims 1, 3-15, 17-29, and 31-39 for at least the following reasons.

At the outset, the undersigned thanks the Examiner for the courtesies extended to Applicant's representative during the interview conducted on October 2, 2008, during which the Examiner agreed that the combination of Lemons, Shere Dillon and Fecteau was improper and agreed to withdraw the non-final rejection dated August 11, 2008.

I. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1, 5-8, 10, 13, 15, 19-22, 24, 27, 29, and 33-39 are currently rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,504,479 to Lemons et al. ("Lemons") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,392,583 to Shere ("Shere") and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,658,463 to Dillon et al. ("Dillon") and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,833,895 to Fecteau ("Fecteau"). Claims 3, 4, 17, 18, 31, and 32 are currently rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over Lemons in view of Shere in view of Dillon in view of Fecteau and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,643,510 to Taylor ("Taylor"). Claims 9 and 23 are currently rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over Lemons in view of Shere in view of Dillon in view of Fecteau and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,764,261 to Stadler ("Stadler"). Claims 11 and 25 are currently rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over Lemons in view of Shere in view of Dillon in view of Fecteau and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,614,884 to Jang ("Jang"). Claims 12, 14, 26, and 28 are currently rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over

Lemons in view of Shere in view of Dillon in view of Fecteau and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,577,234 to Dohrmann ("Dohrmann").

Under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the Patent Office bears the burden of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness. In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 1074, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988). The Patent Office can satisfy this burden only by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to combine the relevant teachings of references. Id.. Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching or suggestion supporting the combination. ACS Hospital Systems, Inc. v. Montefiore Hospital, 732 F.2d 1572, 1577, 221 USPQ 929, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984). That is, under 35 U.S.C. § 103, teachings of references can be combined only if there is some suggestion or motivation to do so. Id.. However, the motivation cannot come from the applicant's invention itself. In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1447, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1446 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Rather, there must be some reason, suggestion, or motivation found in the prior art whereby a person of ordinary skill in the art would make the combination. Id..

Regarding claim 1, the Examiner asserts that the claimed invention would have been obvious in view of Lemons, Shere, Dillon, and Fecteau. Specifically, the Examiner asserts that Fecteau discloses "disabling means operatively to (1) prevent reception of the satellite signals from the processing center at the subscriber location, or (2) modify the satellite signals from the processing center at the subscriber location," as presently claimed. Applicant respectfully disagrees. In contrast, Fecteau merely discloses AC energy is coupled through an ON/OFF switch 56 to power supply 57 which accepts the AC energy and produces an output at a junction 58 of suitable voltage and power to supply various circuits in a master unit. *See,* e.g., column 3,

lines 42-47. Applicant respectfully submits, and the Examiner agreed during the Interview conducted on October 2, 2008, that Fecteau is not pertinent to the claimed structure of the claimed invention. Moreover, nowhere does Fecteau disclose, or even suggest, that the ON/OFF switch 56 of Fecteau prevents the "reception of the satellite signals from the processing center at the subscriber location" or modifies "the satellite signal from the processing center at the subscriber location," as presently claimed. Also, Lemons, Shere and Dillon fail to remedy such deficiency. Therefore, the proposed combination fails to show, teach or make obvious the invention as claimed by Applicant.

In addition, the Office Action fails to provide proper motivation for combining the disparate teachings of Lemons, Shere, Dillon, and Fecteau. Even if Lemons, Shere, Dillon, and Fecteau could be combined as suggested by the Office Action, the resulting combination would fail to disclose the combination of claimed limitations. Accordingly, is it respectfully submitted that claim 1 is allowable over Lemons, Shere, Dillon, and Fecteau.

Regarding claims 3-14, these claims are dependent upon independent claim 1. If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Thus, since independent claim 1 should be allowable as discussed above, claims 3-14 should also be allowable at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claim 1. Moreover, these claims recite additional features which are not disclosed, or even suggested, by the cited references taken either alone or in combination.

Regarding claims 15, 29, 36, 38, and 39, these claims recite subject matter related to claim 1. Thus, the arguments set forth above with respect to claim 1 are equally applicable to claims 15, 29, 36, 38, and 39. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that claims 15, 29, 36,

38, and 39 are allowable over Lemons, Shere, Dillon, and Fecteau for the same reasons as set forth above with respect to claim 1.

Regarding claims 17-28, 31-35, and 37, these claims are dependent upon independent claims 15, 29, and 36. If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Thus, since independent claims 15, 29, and 36 should be allowable as discussed above, claims 17-28, 31-35, and 37 should also be allowable at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claims 15, 29, and 36. Moreover, these claims recite additional features which are not disclosed, or even suggested, by the cited references taken either alone or in combination.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the aforementioned obviousness rejection of claims 1, 3-15, 17-29, and 31-39 be withdrawn.

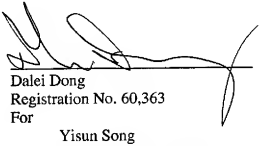
CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and arguments, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that prosecution and allowance of the application will be expedited through an interview, whether personal or telephonic, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned with any suggestions leading to the favorable disposition of the application.

The Director is hereby authorized to treat any current or future reply, requiring a petition for an extension of time for its timely submission as incorporating a petition for extension of time for the appropriate length of time. Applicant also authorizes the Director to charge all required fees, fees under 37 C.F.R. §1.17, or all required extension of time fees, to the undersigned's Deposit Account No. 50-0206.

Respectfully submitted,

HUNTON & WILLIAMS LLP

By: 

Dalei Dong
Registration No. 60,363
For
Yisun Song
Registration No. 44,487

Dated: November 11, 2008

Hunton & Williams LLP
Intellectual Property Department
1900 K Street, N.W.
Suite 1200
Washington, DC 20006-1109
(202) 955-1500 (telephone)
(202) 778-2201 (facsimile)